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Semblanzas Ictiológicas Iberoamericanas
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Hugo L. López
y
Justina Ponte Gómez

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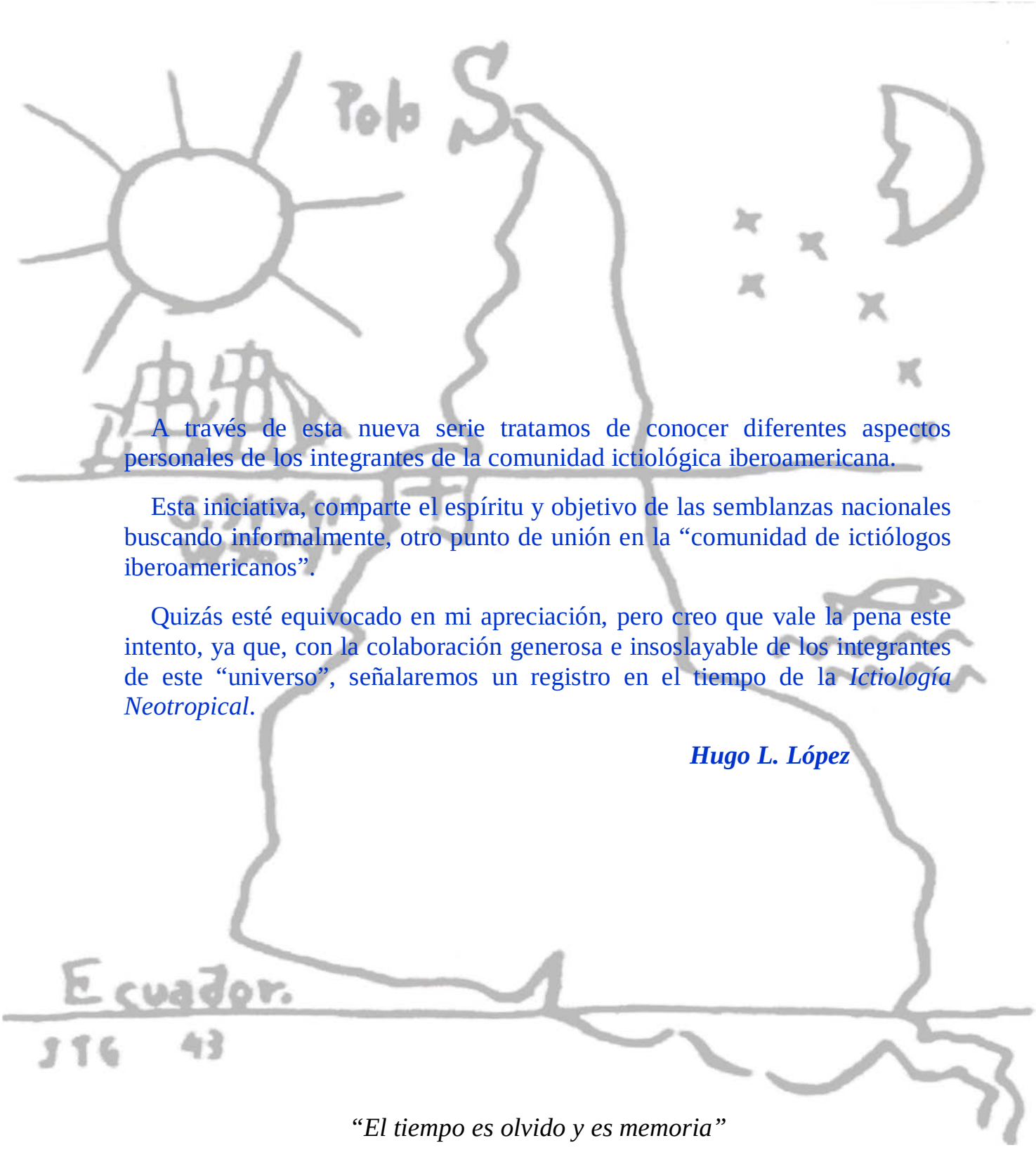
El pasado dice cosas que interesan al futuro
Eduardo Galeano



A través de esta nueva serie tratamos de conocer diferentes aspectos personales de los integrantes de la comunidad ictiológica iberoamericana.

Esta iniciativa, comparte el espíritu y objetivo de las semblanzas nacionales buscando informalmente, otro punto de unión en la "comunidad de ictiólogos iberoamericanos".

Quizás esté equivocado en mi apreciación, pero creo que vale la pena este intento, ya que, con la colaboración generosa e insoslayable de los integrantes de este "universo", señalaremos un registro en el tiempo de la *Ictiología Neotropical*.

Hugo L. López

"El tiempo es olvido y es memoria"

Jorge L. Borges

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ProBiota
División Zoología Vertebrados
Museo de La Plata
FCNyM, UNLP

Abril de 2015

Imagen de Tapa
Héctor Vera y su esposa Gabriela paseando en las playas de Torres, Brasil, año 2013

Imagen de fondo de la Introducción
Porque en realidad nuestro norte es el sur, dibujo de Joaquín Torres García

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Cuestionario

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-**Una película**: *Seinfeld*, la serie de televisión
-**Un tema musical**: *On with the show*
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-**Una comida**: carne asada a la parrilla
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-**Una imagen**: haciendo *snorkeling* en los cayos de Venezuela
-**Un lugar**: la Academia de Ciencias de California, San Francisco
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-**Un hombre**: mi padre, Migdonio
-**Una mujer**: mi madre, Teodora
-**Un personaje de ficción**: Tyrion Lannister, el gnomo
-**Un superhéroe**: *The Dark Knight*

-**Un ictiólogo/a del pasado**: C. H. Eigenmann
-**Un ictiólogo/a del presente:** W. N. Eschmeyer

Colectando peces en la planicie del Río Paraná, Porto Rico, Brasil, año 2007

Examinando material tipo de Callichthyidae en la Academia de Ciencias de California, San Francisco, Estados Unidos de América, año 2011

Neotropical Ichthyology, 6(3):425-432, 2008

Microglanis carlae, a new species of bumblebee catfish (Siluriformes: Pseudopimelodidae) from the río Paraguay basin in Paraguay

Héctor S. Vera Alcaraz[1], Weferson J. da Graça[1] and Oscar A. Shibatta[2]

Microglanis carlae, new species, is described from the río Paraguay basin and distinguished from its congeners by the following combination of characters: paired and anal fins mottled or with thin faint bands, trunk with dark-brown saddles, anterior margin of pectoral spine with serrations retrorse proximally and antrorse distally, tip of pectoral spine as a distinct bony point, continuous portion of lateral line reaching vertical through last dorsal-fin ray, caudal peduncle with irregularly shaped, faint to dark blotch, maxillary barbel surpassing vertical through dorsal-spine origin, and dark bar on posterior flank continuous from base of adipose fin to that of anal fin. The new species is included in the *Microglanis parahybae* species complex on the basis of color pattern.

Microglanis carlae, espécie nova, é descrita da bacia do rio Paraguai e distinguida de todas as congêneres pela seguinte combinação de caracteres: nadadeira anal e nadadeiras pares pigmentadas ou com faixas estreitas, corpo com manchas ou faixas escuras, margem anterior do espinho peitoral com serras retrorsas proximalmente e antrorsas distalmente, espinho peitoral terminando numa ponta, parte contínua da linha lateral atingindo a vertical que passa pelo último raio da nadadeira dorsal, pedúnculo caudal com uma mancha tênue a escura de forma irregular, barbilhão maxilar ultrapassando a vertical que passa pela origem do espinho da nadadeira dorsal, e uma barra escura contínua da base da nadadeira adiposa até a anal. A nova espécie é incluída no complexo de espécies *Microglanis parahybae* com base no padrão de colorido.

Key words: *Microglanis parahybae* species complex, río de La Plata basin.

Introduction

The genus *Microglanis* was proposed by Eigenmann (1912) and currently contains 16 valid species (Shibatta 2003a; Shibatta, 2007). This genus comprises catfishes that never grow larger than 110 mm SL, and occur from trans-Andean drainages in Peru and Ecuador eastward to the Orinoco and Amazon basins, Guyana and southward to the río de la Plata basin, Argentina (Shibatta, 2003a; Shibatta & Benine, 2005). Shibatta (2003b) characterized *Microglanis* by its wide mouth (gape width same as head width), short maxillary barbel (occasionally reaching pectoral-fin origin), small eye without free orbital margin, absence of axillary pore near posterior insertion of pectoral fin, a dark saddle straddling supraoccipital area to the end of dorsal-fin base, premaxillary dental plate with rounded lateral margin, and thin mesocoracoid arch.

During inventory field studies conducted by staff of the CZCEN in the arroyo Yacaré (left bank tributary of río Tebicuary, río Paraguay basin), Paraguay, an additional undescribed species of *Microglanis* was collected, and is described herein. This is the first species of *Microglanis* to be described from the río Paraguay basin.

Material and Methods

Measurements were taken point-to-point under a stereomicroscope with a digital caliper to the nearest 0.1 mm on the left side of the specimen following Malabarba & Mahler (1998), Bertaco & Cardoso (2005), and Mori & Shibatta (2006). Measurements are expressed as percents of standard length (SL), except subunits of the head, which are recorded as percents of head length (HL).

In the description, each count is followed by its frequency in parentheses, and counts for the holotype are indicated by an asterisk. Counts of vertebrae, pleural ribs, branchiostegal rays, anal fin proximal and distal radials, and procurrent cau-

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Neotropical Ichthyology, 7(2):185-190, 2009

Astyanax jordanensis (Ostariophysi: Characidae), a new species from the rio Iguaçu basin, Paraná, Brazil

Héctor S. Vera Alcaraz[1,2], Carla S. Pavanelli[1] and Vinicius A. Bertaco[3]

Astyanax jordanensis, new species, is described from the rio Jacu and rio das Torres, both tributaries to the lower rio Jordão, in the rio Iguaçu basin, Paraná, Brazil. The new species is a member of the *A. scabripinnis* species complex. *Astyanax jordanensis* differs from its congeners by several meristic and morphometric characters. Mature males possess bony hooks in the dorsal, pectoral, pelvic, and anal fins, and mature females have a few small bony hooks on the first rays of the anal fin. The presence of these bony hooks in females and the endemism of the ichthyofauna in the rio Jordão are discussed.

Astyanax jordanensis, espécie nova, é descrita do rio Jacu e do rio das Torres, ambos tributários do baixo rio Jordão na bacia do rio Iguaçu, Paraná, Brasil. A nova espécie é membro do complexo de espécies *Astyanax scabripinnis*. *Astyanax jordanensis* difere das congêneres por vários caracteres merísticos e morfométricos. Machos maduros apresentam ganchos ósseos nas nadadeiras dorsal, peitoral, pélvica e anal, e as fêmeas maduras possuem poucos ganchos ósseos pequenos nos primeiros raios da nadadeira anal. A presença destes ganchos nas fêmeas e o endemismo da ictiofauna no rio Jordão são discutidos.

Key words: *Astyanax scabripinnis* species complex, Endemism, Rio Jordão, Bony hooks.

Introduction

Astyanax Baird & Girard, 1854 includes about one hundred species widespread from southern United States to central Argentina (Lima *et al*., 2003). The genus is currently delimited based on Eigenmann's definition (1921, 1927), which fails to diagnose a monophyletic entity (Rosen, 1972).

The ichthyofauna of the rio Iguaçu basin demonstrates a high degree of endemicity as a consequence of the Iguaçu Falls situated near the mouth of that river that serves as an effective barrier for fish dispersal. Six species of *Astyanax* occur in that drainage: *A. altiparanae* Garutti & Britski, 2000; *A. gymnogenys* Eigenmann, 1911; *A. ita* Almirón, Azpelicueta & Casciotta, 2002; *A. leonidas* Azpelicueta, Casciotta & Almirón, 2002; *A. totae* Haluch & Abilhoa, 2005 and *A. varzeae* Abilhoa & Duboc, 2007. Except for *A. altiparanae* and *A. leonidas*, all remaining species are apparently endemic to the rio Iguaçu basin. Collecting efforts throughout the rio Iguaçu basin by the Núcleo de Pesquisas em Limnologia, Ictiologia e Aqüicultura (Nupélia) demonstrated that the tributary rio Jordão has its own endemic fish fauna including the species described as new in this paper.

Material and Methods

Counts and measurements were taken on the left side of specimens whenever possible, according to Fink & Weitzman (1974), with the exception of the number of scale rows below the lateral line which followed Bertaco & Malabarba (2001). Measurements were taken point to point with a caliper to the nearest 0.1 mm. Measurements are expressed as percents of standard length (SL), except for subunits of the head, that are recorded as percents of head length (HL). Values in parentheses indicate the number of specimens with a particular count, and an asterisk indicates value of the holotype.

Osteological observations and counts of fin rays,

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Neotropical Ichthyology, 10(2): 285-311, 2012

Taxonomic revision of the *Rineloricaria* species (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from the Paraguay River basin

Héctor S. Vera-Alcaraz[1], Carla S. Pavanelli[2, 3] and Cláudio H. Zawadzki[3]

Species of the genus *Rineloricaria* from the Paraguay River basin were revised, the following species and geographic distributional patterns were found: *R. aurata*, Paraguay River basin in Brazil and Paraguay, rio Guaporé in Brazil; *R. cacerensis*, Paraguay River near Cáceres in Brazil; *R. lanceolata*, Paraguay River basin in Brazil and Paraguay, Guaporé, Ji-Paraná, Purus, Solimões, and Araguaia rivers in Brazil, Marañón and Madre de Dios rivers in Peru; *R. parva*, Paraguay River basin in Brazil and Paraguay, Paraná River in Argentina, Uruguay River in Brazil. *Loricaria hoehnei* is proposed as a new junior synonym of *R. lanceolata.* A key to the species of *Rineloricaria* from the Paraguay River basin is provided.

As espécies do gênero *Rineloricaria* da bacia do rio Paraguai foram revisadas, as seguintes espécies e padrões de distribuição foram encontradas: *R. aurata*, bacia do rio Paraguai no Brasil e Paraguai, rio Guaporé no Brasil; *R. cacerensis*, rio Paraguai perto de Cáceres no Brasil; *R. lanceolata*, bacia do rio Paraguai no Brasil e Paraguai, rios Guaporé, Ji-Paraná, Purus, Solimões e Araguaia no Brasil, rios Marañón e Madre de Dios no Peru; *R. parva*, bacia do rio Paraguai no Brasil e Paraguai, rio Paraná na Argentina, rio Uruguai no Brasil. *Loricaria hoehnei* é proposta como novo sinônimo júnior de *R. lanceolata*. Uma chave de identificação para as espécies de *Rineloricaria* da bacia do rio Paraguai é fornecida.

Key words: Loricariinae, Neotropical fishes, Suckermouth armored catfishes.

Introduction

The genus *Rineloricaria* Bleeker, 1862 actually comprises 65 valid species (Ferraris, 2007; Fichberg & Chamon, 2008; Ghazzi, 2008; Ingenito *et al*., 2008; Rapp Py-Daniel & Fichberg, 2008; Rodriguez & Miquelarena, 2008; Rodriguez & Reis, 2008). Species of this genus exhibit an extensive variation in their body sizes, color pattern, arrangement of abdominal plates, shape of the head, form, and placement of their sexually dimorphic odontodes. Species are found from Panama to central Argentina, including the Chico River in Panama; Atrato, Magdalena, Patía, and Sinú rivers in Colombia; Esmeraldas and Mira rivers in Ecuador; the Atlantic coastal river drainages from northeastern Brazil to the south of Uruguay; and the major tropical rivers of South America, the Orinoco, Amazonas, and La Plata basins. Fichberg & Chamon (2008) diagnosed the genus by the combination of the following characters: postorbital notch present; inferior lip with short rounded papillae; premaxilla with 7 to 15 teeth on each hemiseries; dentary teeth strong, deeply bicuspidate, and larger than premaxillary; coloration of dorsal region with dark-brown bars or blotches; abdomen with a conspicuous polygonal preanal plate, usually bordered by other three large trapezoidal plates. In addition, these authors mentioned as useful some of the following features associated with the sexual dimorphism of mature males: numerous hypertrophied odontodes along the sides of the head and the dorsal surface of pectoral fin in some species (generally thick, short, and curved odontodes); and well-developed odontodes over all of the predorsal area (generally thin, long, and erected or depressed odontodes), sides of head and dorsum of pectoral fin in other members of the genus.

Taxonomy of the group was established for a long time considering only *Rineloricaria* (type species: *Loricaria lima* Kner, 1853) as valid (Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1976; Isbrücker, 1978). However, Isbrücker *et al.* (2001) split *Rineloricaria* in four genera according to external characters as caudal fin filaments, widthness of body, abdominal plate arrangements, form and distribution of sexually dimorphic odontodes. These authors validated *Hemiloricaria* (type species: *Hemiloricaria*

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Imagen de Cierre

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